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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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**PRODUCT NAME**

DOW CORNING 786 SILICONE SEALANT - M CLEAR #459-0232

**SYNONYMS**

"Manufacturer's Code: 459-0232"

**PRODUCT USE**

■ The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Usually applied from a cartridge in a hand held sealant gun.

Material cures / solidifies by reacting with atmospheric moisture and this process generates irritating acetic acid vapour.

Adhesive, binding agents

**SUPPLIER**

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

25 Pavesi Street

Smithfield

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +1 300 656 636

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008 (24 hours)

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +1 300 656 696

Company: RS Components Pty Ltd

Address:

Units 30 &amp; 31, 761 Great South Road

Penrose

Auckland, 1006

New Zealand

Telephone: +64 9 526 1600

Fax: +64 9 579 1700

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to NOHSC Criteria, and ADG Code.

**RISK**

•None under normal operating conditions.

**SAFETY**

•None under normal operating conditions.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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NAME	CAS RN	%
silicone elastomer		>60
methyltriacetoxysilane	4253-34-3	2
ethyltriacetoxysilane	17689-77-9	2.2
during curing product will release acetic acid glacial	64-19-7	

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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**SWALLOWED**

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

**EYE**

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**SKIN**

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**INHALED**

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

**NOTES TO PHYSICIAN**

- Treat symptomatically.

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**Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

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**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

**FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD**

- Uncured material paste is combustible, i.e. will burn if ignited.

Not considered a significant fire risk.

Heat may cause expansion leading to rupture of containers and contents spill.

- High temperature decomposition products include silicon dioxide, small amounts of formaldehyde, formic acid, acetic acid and traces of silicon polymers.
- These gases may ignite and, depending on circumstances, may cause the resin/polymer to ignite.
- An outer skin of silica may also form. Extinguishing of fire, beneath the skin, may be difficult.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

**HAZCHEM**

None

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**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**MINOR SPILLS**

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
- Trowel up/scrape up.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

- Slippery when spilt.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

**SUITABLE CONTAINER**

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Australia Exposure Standards	acetic acid glacial (Acetic acid)	10	25	15	37

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- methyltriacetoxysilane: CAS:4253- 34- 3
- ethyltriacetoxysilane: CAS:17689- 77- 9

**MATERIAL DATA**

ACETIC ACID GLACIAL:

ETHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

METHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

- for acetic acid:

NOTE:Detector tubes for acetic acid, measuring in excess of 1 ppm, are commercially available.

Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA and TLV-STEL is thought to protect the worker against conjunctival, nose and respiratory tract irritation.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=21 ("ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL").

DOW CORNING 786 SILICONE SEALANT - M CLEAR #459-0232:

Not available

METHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

- Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat.

Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience).

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

ETHYLTRIACETOXYSILANE:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION****RESPIRATOR**

• Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

**HANDS/FEET**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES****APPEARANCE**

Colourless paste with an acetic acid odour; does not mix with water.

Reacts with water during curing to release acetic acid.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Non slump paste	Molecular Weight	Not applicable.
Melting Range (°C)	Not available.	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable.
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.04
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available

**Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY****CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (eg. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

##### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.

##### SKIN

■ Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

##### INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Material cures / solidifies by reacting with atmospheric moisture and this process generates irritating acetic acid vapour.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

##### SKIN

acetic acid glacial	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3C
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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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No data

##### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methyltriacetoxysilane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
ethyltriacetoxysilane	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
acetic acid glacial	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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**HAZCHEM:**  
None (ADG7)

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: ADG7, UN, IATA, IMDG

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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POISONS SCHEDULE None

### REGULATIONS

#### Regulations for ingredients

**methyltriacetoxysilane (CAS: 4253-34-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**ethyltriacetoxysilane (CAS: 17689-77-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

**acetic acid glacial (CAS: 64-19-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Illicit Drug Reagents/Essential Chemicals - Category III", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution - Norway"

**No data for Dow Corning 786 Silicone Sealant - M Clear #459-0232 (CW: 18-3311)**

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

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*This is the end of the MSDS.*